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JEFFREY NUNAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

THE IRISH NEWS.

VOL. VIII.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868. [NO. 25

Extraordinary creer of a Younug Woman in Mail At

For some four yeras past a young female, the particular portege of a wealthy and prominent banker of this city, has been practising a most surprising and successful deception on the community at large, by assuming the dress and apeing the manners of one of the sterner sex; but unfortunately for herself she came to grief yesterday by an ignominious arrest at the hands of a lynx-eyed sergeant of police. This young woman, known to her inimate friends as Julia, but rejoicing in the cognomen of Charlie Morgan among her deceived male acquaintances, is a beauty of the brunette order; but her feautures are as may be supposed, of the masculine type, yet not sufficiently so to render her at all less good looking. She is of the medium height, well formed, yet has none of that peculiarity of form renders deception in such cases almost impossible. She wears her hair cut short and parted at the side and back, and usually has it brushed well forward. If the stories about this remarkable woman are to be credited, and they come from authentic sources, she has not worn the usual dress of her sex for nearly four yers past but has constantly appeared both in public and private in mail attire of the latest style and most expensive material. During all this time she has been in the company of the wealthy banker mentioned above, who has lavished large sums of money upon her to gratify her peculiar whim of counterfeiting a fast young man. As the nephew of the banker she has been introduced into some of the of the best families in this city, and has necessarily been on intimate terms with the fast young bloods about town, and has been their companion in many a "spree." In the character she assumed she spent her money freely, drank champagne cocktails and smoked cigars with the fastets of her boon companions, and occasionally indulged in a "swear." Her "uncle" supplied her with the needful to gratify her extravagant tastes and many of the bloods around town will remember the champagne suppers succeeding visits to the opera at which "Charlie Morgan" acted the host with such a natural felicity, that her real sex wrs not for a moment suspected. During the summer the "uncle" accompanied by the charming "nephew," made the rounds of the watering places, wher the nephew paid such court to the fair ladies as to cause many a headache. Her team was the fastest and most stylish on the road, and she handled the ribbonds with such a masterly hand, that a ride behind her spanking team was considered so great a boon that the ladies almost fought for the privilege. Another singular phase of the case is that Chaalie Morgan was always a favored and acceptable visitor at the maisons de joie in this city, and there is no doubt some of the queens of the demi monde were in the secret. But her career was doomed to an abrapt termination. Some time ago this enterprising young female was a guest at the New York Hotel, registered as Charles F. Morgan, and a frequent visitor at the haunts of the demi mondein the Fifteenth Ward. During her perambulations by night and day, she attracted the attention of Sergeant Lucien P. Fields, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who thenceforth kept a strict watch upon her movements whenever she went abroad. Becoming convinced that Charlie Morgan, who was well known throughout the ward, was a woman in male attire, he determined to arrest her on the first opportunity, and yesterday afternoon the Sergeant carried his resolution into effect. "Charlie" had just left the fashionable resort kept by Louise Walcott, in Neilson place, when she was seen by the Sergeant, who at once arrested her. She treated the arrest very coolly, laughed at the absurd idea that she was anything but what she appeared to be, and so nonchalant was she, and so perfect her disguise, that the Sergeant was for a moment staggered. He, however, took her to the station house, where she gave her name as Charles F. Ward, to which the police added the aliases of Morgan and Julia. By order of Captain Caffery she was locked up in one of the rooms of the station house. She was attired in a black broadcloth frock coat, dark vest, cut low to show a broad plaited shirt bosom, adorned with handsome diamond studs, light cassimere pantaloons, patent leather boots, and a fine black Derby hat. All these articles were of the finest quality and most exquisite cut. She also wore a heavy gold neck chain and an elegant gold watch. Her entire outfit was perfect and her appearance would stand the closest scrutiny. She really appeared to be a fast beardless youth of perhaps eighteen. She persisted for some that she was a man, but on a proposition being made looking to a personal examination, she admitted the truth. In the meantime, her friends had heard of her mishap, and were making extraordinary efforts to procure her release. Miss Louisa Walcott called and had a long interview with her, and numerous other friends called. Finally, the services of Justice Ledwith were procured, and that official called at the station house to order her discharge, but that being contrary to police regulations, the magistrate proceeded to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he opened court and ordered the prisoner to be brought before him. Captain Caffery produced the prisoner, and after hearing the complaint of Sergeant Fields, the magistrate reprimanded Julia and discharged her. She left the court room accompanied by a bevy of her friends, and it is thought will not be caught in such a scrape again. This is one of the most remarkable cases of the kind on record, and it almost incredible that the girl could have practiced the deception for so long a time without detection.

A Young Lady in a Trance.

One of the most remarkable cases that we have ever been called upon to chronicle has lately come under our notice, and we propose to lay the facts before the public exactly as they are:—On Lorain street, above Jersey, there resides with her step-father a young lady, Miss Ellen K. White, who is probably between seventeen and eighteen years of age, very prepossessing in her manner, and finely educated. About six week ago she was taken dangerously ill with what the family physician pronounced typhoid fever, and for some days were so low that all hopes of her recovery was given up. She rallied, however, and under careful nursing and skillful treatment she was in a fair way to recover, when, about two weeks ago she had a relapse, and sank rapidly, until her breath seemed to leave her body, and she was pronounced a corpse. Her body was prepared for the grave, and preparations were made by her bereaved parents and friends for the funeral, when her mother, who could not be made to realize the fact that her only daughter was dead to her forever, noticed that though the limbs of her danghter were rigid, yet the body retained its warmth. Physicians were called, but the decided that she was dead, and every attempt to resuscitate her failing, it was determined, last Sunday, to consign her to the grave, and a coffin was procured. On Saturday, while one of the neighbors and the mother were standidg by the side of the supposed corpse, the door, which had been left open, blew shut with aloud noise, which had the effect of so acting upon the girl as to bring her to and set her life-blood in motion. She sprang up in bed, and throwing her arms around her mother's neck, wept tears of joy over her escape from the horrid death of being buried alive. Our reporter yesterday visited the house and was granted an interview with the young lady, whom he found sitting up by the window, apparently as happy as the birds, to whose music she was listening as we entered the room. Miss white said that when she felt herself sinking, she had no fear of death, but turned upon her side, and as she did so all pain disappeared, and she sank to sleep as peacefully as a child. She lay, she thinks, unconscious for an hour or more, for when she came to herself, though she could not move or speak, she found that she was laid out ready for burial. She could see her mother by her side, and all those who came to see her; could hear them talk and understand all they said. She tried to speak to them, but her tongue refused to do its office; she tried to move but could not; and there she lay, blessing her mother for her refusal to allow her to be buried. Upon two occasions, when her mother was alone in the room with her, it seemed as though she left the body, and standing by the side of her body, could look down upon it as she could upon her mother. She said she was unable to describe the feelings that she experienced upon those occasions. When not tortured with the fears of being buried alive, she was perfectly at rest, perfectly happy, and when the door slammed, which brought her to, it seemed as though she was, to use her own words, "compelled to commence a hard day's work." Mis white is now in a fair way to recover. Her strength is gaining rapidly, and from every indication we should judge that she has a long life before her. [Cleveland Plain Dealer, May 30.

AHEAD AS USUAL.—B. Sbarboro, the well known wholesale and retail grocer, No 531 Washington street, 4th house below Montgomery has determined to make a still further reduction; and will sell fresh-ground and roasted coffee at 25 cents per pound, fine Japan tea, at 75 cents per pound; extra Japan jar tea, at $1, etc.; lower prices than they have been offered at in this city for some time past. He having always been the first in the city to reduce the prices of the various articles of family use in his line, will be pleased to see his patrons, and the public in general, at his old-established store, No. 531 Washington street.

The last moments of Theodoros.

Through the courtesy of the Count du Bisson to our representative in Paris we are enabled to lay before our readers the Abysinian version of the events attending the fall of Theodoros. The late King was a personal friend of the distinguished French Traveller, and received him with many marks of amity when his wanderings brought him to the mountains of Gondar:—

"Letters from Abyssinia of the date of the 15th of April explain fully many points hitherto obscure. When he heard of the disembarkation of the English, Theodoros supposed that they would march on to the capital, and occupy the fertile plains of Demba. On this route he accordingly accumulated all his means of defence, and ably took advantage of the obstacles to an enemy's progress offered by the rugged and mountainous nature of the country. Even after the taking of Senafe, when the English energetically directed their movements in the direction of Magdala, he still believed in a 'ruse de geurre;' he supposed the intention to draw him away from the formidable positions he occupied was at the bottom of their plans, and he refused to stir. This is what they took for indecision in the English camp. He, who had always masked his operations with the greatest ability and deceived his enemies by crafty countermarches, could not be got to lend credit to the reports of his spies. When he had no longer any room for doubt his opportunity had passed. His fine cavalry, therefore, was left in Amarrha, and with 22,000 fusiliers and foot-lancers he rapidly threw himself upon Magdala. He endeavored to put the defiles in front of that place in a state of defence, but there was no longer time; the advance guard of the English made its appearance. Besides discouragement set in on his generals. As it always happens, these warriors, gorged with gold, laden with his marks of favor and enriched with his largesses, were the first to betray and abandon him in the supreme hour of danger. The common soldier alone rested faithful to his master, alone he fell loyal to his oath. The number of the interred (for many of the slain were carried off the field by their relatives)—the number of the interred, I repeat, was 757. The wounded amounted to 2,139. To the long range rifles and their Armstrong cannon is due in great measure the honor of the victory gained by the English. On the 14th the inhabitants were warned that all the fortifications would be destroyed, and that the amba should be evacuated. A locality was assigned them exclusively during the operation. Among the dead was found seven 'balantcheras,—(the 'balantcheras were ten in number, all of the same height and corpulence as the Negus and similarly dressed, armed and equipped. It was impossible in the thick of combat to tell which was Theodoros. That, identically, was the object for which they were organised—to prevent his recognition by an enemy). and only one general, the general-in-chief, Eogneddin, better known in Abyssinia under the name of Talema. Theodoros did not commit suicide. After having assisted at the annihilation of his army, after having in vain sought death in the midst of shot and shell, when he saw the head of the enemie's column ascend the breach, he understood that his last hour had come; he knew that resistance was impossible, that nothing remained for him but to be taken prisoner. The thought made him btush. Still accompanied by two faithful balantcheras, the sole survivors, he withdrew into the habitation he occupied, took two pistols, gave one to each of his Sosii with orders to kill him as soon as the enemy would attack the house. He still had hopes. Afterwards he sat himself down to write what he called 'His Testament.' About five hundred of his most devoted adherents rallied around his resting-place. A bloody struggle, a defence most desperate then took place. Not an Abyssinian faltered. All fell dead or wounded. Seeing his power ebb with the blood of his braves, contemplating the spectacle of an empire destroyed, a dynasty upturned, his reign brought to a close, two streams of tears channelled his dusky countenance; a cruel agony convulsed the muscles of face and breast, his limbs shook in the throes of a despair, mute, terrible, extreme. It was his suffering—one that might well be the penanbe of many crimes. And his two attendants, impassive and motionless, pistols pointed at his breast, awaited the will of the unhappy Negus. He handed his testament to Emagheddo, the father of the general slain in the assault. The combat lasted still. The Abyssinians were not all dead. Crossing his arms upon his breast he prayed; then in a hoarse voice, broken with sobs, he repeated 'Ethiopia! Ethiopia! my wife—my children.' The door; shaken under the blows of the assailants gave way. At the moment, Théodoros proudly lifting himself to his full height to die as an emperor should, cried—'In the name of the Trinity, fire!' Both his countrymen aimed at his head. Emgheddo's courage failed him; his arm dropped inertly by his side, the pistol undischarged. Arera alone obeyed, groaning feebly as he did. The greatest warrior in Africa was no more: the bullet had entered the brain. Erect, faithful to their posts, the two 'balantcheras, stood by the cesrpse of their master, waiting their turn to become corpses. The door crashed and flew open; the English soldiers drunk with blood and carnage, broke into the room, a sort of uncovered divan. Emgheddo solemnly pointed out to them the lifeless emperor 'Behold Theodoros!' he said. The soldiers stupified, grounded their arms, and the lives of the two guards were saved. The Testament was immediately transcribed, and a copy, as follows, sent to each of his officers who were faithful:—'In the name of the Trinity, Theodoros, last of the Kings of Ethiopia:—To conquer Theodoros the Almighty said to the nation which holds under its sway more than half the universe—go, all forces of land and sea united, I am with thee: we shall fight together and crush him. So has it been done. If England holds the empire of my ancestors, war to the oppressors! If he retires, I desire Mechecha, my son, to be my successor; and I, emperor, say to him—be the friend of those to whom God has given the victory, for they know how to protect their friends. Be the friend of those warriors, for they are invincible. The others—jackals! They fear the British lion. Mechecha, be great like thy father, and fear the Holy Trinity.'

COMTE R. DE DISSON."

That indicates, perhaps, that he relied on the support of other European nations against England; but there is nothing to throw light upon the singular and suspicious way in which Theodore is said to have given up his captives.

The Calaveras Chronicle of July 18th says: Quite an excitement has manifested itself in the usually placid and serene precincts of Spring Valley within the last few days, on account of two or three reliable gentlemen having seen, what some people say, appeared to them to be at least a first cousin to the somewhat ubiquitous sea-serpent. The story told us, and the one we believe runs "thusly:" One day, recently, while two gentlemen who reside upon a ranch adjoining that of Mr. Young, between Spring Valley and Campo Seco, and about eight miles from this place, were reposing in quiet, and as they supposed in safety, in their house, one of them discovered something approaching their garden which he took for a gang of half-grown hogs, trotting through the grass, which was about one foot high, single file; he at once started in the direction of the supposed hogs and commenced to halloo with a view to stopping them ere they reached the, to him sacred precincts, of his vegetable garden; but this "string of something," says our informant, kept on its way towards himself and the vegetables, until had recourse to "profanity," still still thinking them hogs, we suppose. About this time he discovered the intruder to be a snake, which appeared to be from fifteen to seventeen feet in length, and in circumference the size of a stove-pipe. He called loudly for his friend, who was still in the house, at the same time feeling an inclination to "go up higher" stealing gently o'er him, took a seat on the fence, drawing his pedal extremities as close as possible to his body, lest if they were left hanging down the monster might mistake them for a leg of mutton or a hare, and commence its absorption, which would make it very unpleasant for him, at least. His friend emerged from the house and took a good look, just long enough to see that he did not know what it was, and returned, taking the precaution to close the door after him. Instead of approaching nearer, his snakeship turned tail to his new found acquaintance, and glided smoothly away in the direction of Mr. Young's ranch, doubtless to the great relief of our friend on the feuce. There was, undoubtedly, an overgrown reptile seen at the time and place above named; the questions most perplexing, are, what was it? where did it come from? or where has it gone to? We bave heard these questions answered by different individuals, but we are constrained to say, not satisfactorily. It is both instructive and amusing to those who have but a limited knowledge of natural history, and of snakes in particular, to hear those "snake savants" discuss this slippery subject.

COLLISION.—The following is from a Cleveland paper. The steamer Morning Star colided with the brig Courtland, on Lake Erie in May:

The side-wheel steamer Morning-Star, of 1,100 tons burthen, commanded by Captain Edward Viger, left this port for Detroit at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, having on boad forty passengers, a crew of thirty, and two hundred tons of pig iron and bar iron, with light freight additional. At about eleven o'clock last night, when about thirty miles from this port, and some sixteen miles from shore, she collided with the barque Cortland, bound for Cleveland, with iron ore, and having on board a crew of thirteen persons. The night was dark and the weather thick, a northeast wind blowing and a heavy sea rolling. The Morning Star war struck about forty feet from the stern, with such force that both vessels sunk in five minutes. The boats of the steamer and a portion of her upper works floated off. Many of the passengers clung to the floating pieces, and were picked up by the boats. The barque's boat was smashed in the collision. In this manner the passengers and crew sustained themselves through the nigh. Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, the steamer R. N. Rice, running in the same line on alternate nights with the Morniug Star, came along, bound for Cleveland. She saw the boats and immediately gave assistance, bringing the saved to this city. The boats remained through the night as nearly in the vicinity of the wreck as possible, but by morning were scattered several miles. One boat is still unaccounted for, but it has been blowing a gale, and nothing has been heard from it. Both vessels were down in 60 feet of water, their masts being covered. One of the crew of the barque was injured by the collision, but no one was killed by the blow. The loss of life is estimated at from 20 to 30. All the officers of the steamer were saved except Mr. James Morton, the clerk, who lost his life in endeavcring to save Mrs. Hackett, wife of Captain Hackett, of Detroit, both of whom were passengers.

A gentleman passenger says:

I was asleep at the time of the collision: got up immidiately and dressed; went to my door, and as I stepped out the Misses Patchen were at their door, and asked me, "What is the matter?" I replied, "I don't know, but think we have run down a schooner;" and that I hoped that it was nothing serious to our boat, and that I would go and find out and tell them at once. I then went out of the door at the stern, passed round on the starboard deck and saw the Courtland just lear of the bows of the Star. Went down to the engine room and asked Harry what was the matter, etc., as you have stated; went forward and looked down in the forecastle, but saw no water; then went up stairs and told the Misses Patchen and others that as near as I could learn we were all right, but would keep watch, and if anything was wrong would let them know at once; went again out of the cabin door and looked for the Courtland, and as I went forward I saw her stern bringing up against the Star's wheel-house; stood some little time, and so it grinding into the side of the Star. Heard a man call out from the Courtland, "Are you sinking?" A reply was made from our pilot-house which I could not understand; then the same voice called out, "If you aint going to sink I want to come aboard, for we shall go down in twenty minutes. The reply was, "The water will not come up to the top of your spars. Hang on and you will be all right." I then went down to the engine-room a second time, and said to Weston, "Is not this a pretty serious business?" He replied, "It is for somebody, and it will be for us unless we can get away from that vessel." I said that our wheel must be ground up. He replied in effect that the wheel must be ground up—but still he thought we were not in great danger. I then went up and told the Misses Patchen and others that they were likely to be in serious danger unless we could get clear of the Courtland, and that they had better get out their life-preservers. The younger one, whose name I learn was Minnie, asked me if I was a sailor? I replied, "No, that I was a passenger only." She said they were alone and did not know what to do, and if I would show them she could not thank me enough. I then showed her how to put on and use a life-preserver. Minnie then asked me if I could swim. I told her I could. She then said, "May I stay by you?" and took hold of my arm with both hands. I told her that so far as I was able I would surely give her my assistance. In fixing her life-preserver on she said, "You see see I am not dressed; had I not better put on my dress? I advised her to put on her dress. At this point the oldest sister said: "If we are in danger would not the Captain blow the whistle?" I replied that doubtless the Captain would notify us when he thought we were in danger. I then left them standing near their state-room, Miss Minnie going towards it as though to put on her dress. Went a third time below; spoke to Watson; "Are you taking water fast?" He said, "Yes." Just then some one came along, and called for help to throw pig iron overboard; went forward with a view to help to do it, and noticed the deck sinking forward; looked into the forcastle and saw the water rushing in though the entire larboard bow was gone. I went at once to Watson and told him we should go down in one minute. We went together to the larboard cabin stairs, when I lost sight of him. I went to my room and put on my life preservers. The ladies and men were alike provided with life preservers. I told them the boat would go down in one minute, and the sooner we got off and away from her the better. The The ladies were more calm and collected than most of the men. There was no shrieking or fainting, but all went to the outside deck through the larboard cabin door, and stood a moment hesitating to get over the stern. I passed through the crowd and got over the netting, and found how she had settled. Called out to those above that it was not difficult to get down then and come on. Turned round my from the boat, fixed my life preservers under each arm and jumped overboard feet foremost. When I came to the surface I found some of the ladies in the water very clase to me, and, others came immediately. I did not see the boat again, but heard her go under within a few seconds from the time I rose to the surface. Neither myself nor the ladies near me were drawn down by the boat, but we were whirled rapidly round by the eddies. The elder Miss Patchen, or a lady I supposed to be her from the color of her dress, was assisted by some man near to a box which I think she grasped with her hands. The younger one, or a lady I supposed to be her in a black dress, was very near me and I helped her replace one of her life-preservers under her arm. A cabin door floated near us about half an hour we went into the water. In the meantime the water, which at first was very comfortable, had become intensely cold, and when this door was placed partly under, she did not appear to be able to grasp it, and laid quite still on it, but with her head out of water. Soon a severe squall came up, and in the rain I was separated from the rest of the survivors, and was not within seeing distance of any one again until daylight. Mr. Perry A. Tietsort, of Detroit, was probably the first man that went overboard. He was in the forward part of the boat, and when the steamer commenced to at the bow he caught hold of the railing of the pilot house, and, as she plunged down downward, the pilot-house was raised up and floated on the water. He clung to it, after being in the water two hours, he was picked up by the schooner Ada Medora, of Detroit, Captain McIntyre, who brought him into this port. Captain McIntire reports a barqoe name unknown, picking up others at the scene of the disaster and thinks thinks that at least three or four persons were taken on board Mrs. Searle, of Collingwood, Canada, who has been on a visit to Mrs. Liston of this city, was probably drowned, with a child of her own and aslo a little boy ten years old, the son of Mrs. Liston, who was accompanying his aunt to her home. Major Wm. Hutchinson, Special Agent of the Treasury Department at Detroit, became exhausted in the water, and died immediately on reaching the steamer Rice. The Morning Star was built at Trenton, in 1862, by Alvin Turner, and was worth about $150,000. There was no insurance on her. She was thoroughly overhauled last winter, at an expense of $8,000 or $10,000, making her as good as new. It is conceded, by those who have very accurate means of knowing, that from twelve to fifteen emigrants perished in the State Courtland disaster. Two women were among the number. One was a girl of eighteen or ninteen years, the other an elderly woman with a child. From all we can gather regarding the emigrants, it appears they were comparative strangers to each other, having only formed a casual acquaintance on the cars and boat. The saved are therefore unable to give any definite information as to the names, original place of residence, and destination of those that were lost. The facts will probably never be known.

Sydney papers are filled with details of Prince Alfred's deaarture and the execution of the would-be assassin of his Royal Highness. The Prince was not so severely wounded but he was able to appear in public before his departure, and assisted at the laying of the corner-stone of a new Town Hall before he sailed. He expressed his desire that the case of O'Farrell, the assassin, should be left to the Home Government, but he was executed April 21. The account says:

O'Farrell rose at about six o'clock in the morning, and as the hour of his execution approached he shook hands with the officers of the jail who had been in attendance upon him, and thanked them for the kindness and consideration with which they had treated him. Between six and seved o'clock he was visited by the Sisters of Mercy, and shortly after they left the Rev. J. Dwyer, Roman Catholic chaplain of the jail, arrived, and remained for some time in conversation with the prisoner. The prisoner walked to the scaffold by the side of the Rev. Mr. Dwyer, preceed by two of the officers of the jail, and followed by the Sheriff, the Governor of the jail, the Under Sheriff, and other officials. The spectators looked in vain upon the face of the culprit for any indication of emotion; but it was observed that his lips moved in response to the prayers which were being offered bp his reverend attendant. On arrival at the foot of the drop the prisoner and the attendant priest knelt for a few minutes in prayer, and then O'Farrell rose and mounted with a quick movement—which might almost be called a run—the steps to the scaffold. One of the executioners took hold of his arm with a view to assist him up, but the latter spurned the proffered help, and appeared to regard the touch of the grim functionary as an insult. On reaching the platform the minister of religion offered another short prayer, which was inaudible to the spectators, and then, finally shaking hands with the condemned culprit, left him to his fate. It was confidently expected by many persons that the prisoner would make a statement on the scaffold, but no word did he utter after he had shaken hands with the clergyman. The adjustment of the rope, and the drawing of the white cap over the unhappy man's head, were but the work of a few seconds, and barely had these preparations been made by one of the executioners than the other withdrew the bolt, and O'Farrell dropped dead, his neck having evidently been broken by the sudden jerk. The only motion observable in the body was a slight drawing up of the feet, immediately after the drop fell, but this was simply the action of the muscels without conscious pain.

After hanging for half an hour the body was lowered into a shell and examined by the medical attendants, who found the neck dislocated and the throat considerably torn. A cast of the face and head were taken, and the remains were then conveyed to the necropolis and interred in the Roman Catholic portion of the cemetry.

O'Farrell left the following dying declaration:—"Being now about to appear before my Creator, I feel it my duty to give expression to my heartfelt sorrow for the grevious crime I have committed. From the very bottom of my heart do I grieve for what I have done. I have hitherto said that I was one of the many who were prepared to do the deed, had I not done it, I had not the slightest foundation for such a statement. I was never connected with any man or body of men, who had for their object the taking of the life of the Duke of Edinburg. Neither was I in any other than an indirect manner connected with that organization in Ireland and elsewhere, which is known as the Fenian organization. I wish, moreover, distinctly to assert that there was not a human being in existence who had the slightest idea of the object I had in view when I meditated on—and, through the merciful Providence of God, failed in carrying into effect—the death of the Duke of Edinburgh. I have written to the printers of two Irish periodicals an address to the people of Ireland. So certain was I of the death of the Duke of Edinburgh, that I stated therein that which I believed would be the fact, and I think that I have more than implied that I was but one of an organization to carry the same into effect. I need not say that the truth of the latter portion rests upon a slighter foundation than the former; in fact, that unless from mere hearsay, I had no foundation in stating that there was a Fenian organization in New South Wales. From continually thinking and talking of what I may still be allowed to call 'the wrongs of Ireland,' I became excited and filled with enthusiasm on the subject, and it was under the influence of those feelings that I attempted to perpetrate the deed for which I am now justly called upon to suffer."

A man in Indiana recently sued for a divorce, because his wife went to dances without his permission. Another sued for a divorce because his wife would go into the woods to

"Flag of the free—heart's only hope,
Wave, wave forever o'er us."

IRISH NEWS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868.

Nearly one thousand persons were vaccinated at the Female Hospital, on Clay street, last week.

Rev. Father Gallagher arrived in Virginia City on Tuesday evening, to assist at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Catholic Church, in that city.

A General Convention of the Irish Republic Brotherhood, will be held at Mozart Hall, August 24th, when a new Head Centre will be elected.

The Holy See is disposed to recommend to the Austrian Bishops an attitude of conciliation, and in particular they should avoid all steps which could be considered as interferance in political affairs.

Pius IX, entered on his seventy-seventh year on the 26th of May. He is fond of mentioning that his father, Count Jerome, died at eighty-four, his mother, Countess Catherine at eighty two, his paternal ancestor, Count Hercules, at ninety-six, his brother, Gabriel, at eighty-seven, his second brother at eighty three.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Harvest reports from the the south of France Hungary, and Belgium, represent the wheat crop, now being harvested, as very abundant. The yield is very large, though in some places the vuality is not quite as good as usual.

The Princess Charlotte has passed into a stage of violent madness, her fixed idea being that she is kept a prisoner by her family, and that she must escape and go to her husband at Miramon.

A council of Austrian Ministers has definitely settled that the title of the Austrian Empire is an Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

LONDON, July 31.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen was not present, but her speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. It speaks of the foreign relations of Great Britain as most friendly and satisfactory. She says there is no reason to fear war in Europe.

No reference is made to the United States.

The Abyssinian expedition i said to have vindicated the honor of the Crown.

The cessation of all attempts at rebellion in Ireland renders further use of exceptional power granted by the two Houses needless.

The Queen thanks the Commons for the supplies voted, and congratulates them on the passage of the Irish and Scotch Reform bills, the Public School bill, the bill for the purchase of telegraph wires, and others of a less important character. The speech also announces that a dissolution of Parliament will soon take place, in order that the people may reap the advantage of the more extended system of representation recently provided. She is confident of their fitness for their new duties, and that their voice will be for the perpetuation of that civil and religious freedom which secures the institutions of the Nation.

The Times comments on the passage of the American Citizenship Act of Congress, and thinks it a direct bid for Irish votes in the Presidential election. It says there is nothing in the general principles of the bill for England to deny, and concedes all the rights of naturalized citizens, but says if Fenians attempt to make war on the Queen of England in her own country, they must be treated as subjects and be guilty of treason.

The Times even accepts the rule that a naturalized American citizen may visit England with impunity after plotting against the Queen in America, provided he comes peaceably.

The Post says the passage of this bill has delayed the settlement of the question of the rights of naturalized citizens, and European Powers may justly resent such action, even while making allowance for the exigencies of the approaching Presidential election.

LONDON, July 28. In the House of Commons, Mr. Richardson, member from Athlone, moved for the appointment of a Committee to inquire whether the arrest of George Francis Train for debt was legal. He thought the step was thaken for political causes. The motion was not seconded, consequently it was lost.

The Court Circular announces that Queen Victoria will leave England on the 5th of August for Paris. Thence she will make a tour through France, Germany, and Switzerland. She expects to return August 1st.

It is proposed to erect a monument in Westminister Abbey to the memory of Lord Brougham and Professor Faraday.

The population of Meadow Lake consists of about one hundred and fifty men, women, and children, three horses, four cows, four dozen chickens, forty dogs, one pig, and one Chinaman.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Several cases of cholera are reported. The locality where the the disease appeared is extremely healthy. The Board of Health yesterday adopted regulations for a prompt disinfection when cases are reported. The weekly report must show a cided increase of deaths in the past week.

The suicide mania continues. Three cases were reported in the city yesterday.

Advices from Spain report that the Government has distributed troops in Catalonia, and that under the operation of martial law and the efficiency of flying columns of troops all attempts at a rising have been suppressed.

The steamship Colorado brought six hundred Mormons from England who will leave immediately for Utah.

The Armory Hall of the Irish Battalion, on Market street, was recently the scene of the greatest enthusiasm, over the first meeting of the new military company, which is to be known as the Sarsfield Guard. H. C. Bateman, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Brown was elected Secretary pro tem. Fifty one young men came forward and signed the roll. A Committee of five was appointed on permanent organization, to report next Thursday evening. A vote of thanks was tendered to all the Captains of the Irish Battalion, for their kindness in giving the free use of their Armory for the occasion, and particularly to Captain Flanagan, for the generous offer he made of the use of his rifles etc., until the company can get well started. The meeting then adjourned till next Thursday evening, with three cheers for the success of the Sarsfield Guard, which we have no doubt, from present appearances, will be realized.

The second number of the "Overland is in many respects even better than the first. The promise given at the onset is more than fulfilled. The contributed articles possess a great deal of merrit, and the editor has filled several pages in his own inimmitable style. We consider the sketch, "The Luck of Roaring Camp"—which we have no doubt eminated from his pen, as it bears the flavor of his talent—the most readable we have perused for many a day. It is a picture of mining life in the '49 days of California, and as such, perfect. Roman & Co., publish this magazine. It is a credit to the State, and ought to be liberally supported.—Call.

The life insurance business in this State appears to be of as great magnitude as does the business of fire insurance. Last year the gross amount of fire insurance premiums received by the Foreign Insurance Companies in this city was $493,444 49, while the Foreign Life Insurance Companies located here received $956,958 05 in premiums. Add the amount of premiums received by Home Fire Insurance Companies, and it will be found that the total paid for fire insurance exceeds but little that paid for life insurance. The amount of taxes paid by the Foreign Companies on their premiums was $13,438 38.

COST OF WAR.—A writer estimates that not less than six thousand millions of property, not including slaves, and one million of lives, were destroyed by the late civil war in the United States. The slave property destroyed may be estimated at fully one thousand millions. This property last named added fully two per cent. of its value to the wealth of the Nation, annually. Now the materials of which it was composed cost the Nation yerrly fully two per cent. of its former value.

THOMAS MOONEY.—In our columns, this week, will be found the report of the Committe appointed by the stockholders of the Builders' Insurance Company to audit the accounts of the institution. This report pays a nigh and deserved tribute to the officers of the Builders' and especially to its energetic and sagacious President, Mr. Mooney, whose enterprise has saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the people of California by reducing the rates of insurance to reasonable figures, and whose benefactions to every benevolent cause have made his name familiar every where.

During the month of July, the County Clerk issued 186 marriage licenses against 128 during the same period last year. The large increase will be easily accounted for when it is remembered that this is leap year, and that the ladies have the privilege of "popping the question" without offending the rules of society. Girls, "go in and win." Remember that you will not have another year until 1872, and that you ought to "make hay while the sun shines."

Frank Queen, stakeholder for Coburn and McCoole, has notified both parties that if arrangements for the fight be not made before Thursday, he will return the money. John C. Heenan has challenged Mc Coole, to fight for any sum, within three months.

Sidney Richardson, of Columbia Hill, Nevada county, has purchased of Carlisle Brothers, of San Francisco, the claims located on New York Ravine, Columbia Hill, heretofore known as the Carlisle and Richardson claims.

THE TREASURES OF THE WEST

J. Ross Browne, Esq., the recently appointed successor of Mr. Burlingame as our Minister to China, has just added to a long succession of literary and public services, a most valuable compilation, setting forth the values of the mineral treasures found in our States and Territories, lying westward of the Rocky Mountains. This work is the result of several years spent in exploration and research directed with that persevering zeal and energy, for which Mr. Browne has been so eminently distinguished throughout his long and venturesome career. The highest proof of its practical utility is its unanimous endorsement by the Congress of the United States, by whose authority it has been published in a complete form. Upon a previous occasion, we made a brief reference to Mr. Browne's labors, but had not, then, been enabled to examine more than his rapid synopsis. The entire report is now before the public, under Government sanction, and its perusal will ensure the least sanguine speculator, as to the nation's future solvency and grandeur. The accomplished author in estimating the amount of precious metals already produced by the region West of our great central chain of mountains, at $1,255,000,000 since 1848, deplores a loss of at least $300,000,000, as he believes, by insufficient and unskillful mining, and suggests the probability of negleted or exhausted placers yielding not only this amount from their loosened residue, but, very much more from the natural deposit not yet reached, whenever the improved methods and machinery of our day shall have been brought to bear. In passing, we may remark that this hint seems to have been communicated to the Pacific miners who have signalized the season by a vigorous overhauling of the old diggings. Of the large aggregate yield stated above, the share of California was $900,000,000, and, although the annual total of that State in gold and silver, is not what it was in the earlier years of the mining excitement, owing to the surface exhanstion of some placers and the diversion of the capital into other channels, the production of the precious ores and metals is as settled and steady a business as any branch of home or foreign trade. Its development waits only on the expansion and developement of population. Vein and lode mining and the use of machinery to work the ores have gradually extended until they, even now, make up for the difference caused the exhausting of suface deposits whose richness made the American settlement of California a romance. Mr. Browne computes the entire gold and silver yield of the chief producing counties of the globe, at $171,000,000, of which the United States furnished between one half and one third, viz: $72,000,000. The accounts daily received from Nevada, Colorado and Montana, warrant us in saying that this proportion is likely to augment in our favor within the passing twelvemonth, and we have little doubt that ere the Pacific Railroad shall have been completed for the space of five years, we shall rate for three fourths of the total amount. But the establishment of a regular mining Bureau and mining schools according to best lights of scientific discovery, and experience is essential to this end. Waste and carelessness must give way to perfect skill and organization, and means must be closely adopted to ends instead of being fritted away in desultory experiment. Hence we are pleased to see that the author of the able Report before us, recommends the measure which we have advocated for two years past—to wit: the formation of regular practical Government mining schools on the best existing models, with such adjuncts as the peculiarities of American circumstances may require. Such organizations would soon make the golden scetre of the balance of trade our own.

At a meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood of Angel's Camp, held last Saturday, July 18, 1868, a committee of four was appointed to draft resolutions relative to the decease of our worthy friend and brother, Michael Cosgrove, when the following were adopted:

WHERAS, It has been the will of Almighty God to remove from our midst and patriotic brother and colaborer, Michael Cosgrove, who departed this life on July 5th, 1868. Therefore be it Resolved, That we, the members of the Fenian Brotherhood, sincerely deplore and regret the loss of our friend and brother, who was an able and zealous worker in the cause of our native land. Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with his wife and family in their sad bereavement by which they have to mourn the loss of a kind husband and a tender and loving parent. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the wife and family our deceased brother.

J. T. Anderson, William Dollard, John Fery, and owen Kelley, Committee.

THE ECLIPSE.

The Sun Eclipse of August 18th coming, will be in many respects, the most remarkable ever recorded in any known annals of the human race. The same conjunction of circumstances has not occurred before, and cannot occur again in thousands of years. The sun will be nearly at its fartherest distance from our planet, and consequently be greatly reduced in apparent size, and about midnight between the 11th and 18th of August, the Moon will be at its nearest, and consequently, largest elevation. Now, the eclipse will take place at 5 minutes past 6 in the morning, and our satelite in her broadest, will cover a greater proportion of the Sun at his narrowest dimensions. But the grand point is, that in this instance the Moon will stand so directly between us, that he central point, the Earth's and the Sun's will be exactly in a line with each other, and the shadow of the satellite must therefore cover the greatest possible space of our surface. An observer at the Equator, will of course be nearer to the conjoining heavenly bodies by more than 4,000 miles, than at either Pole, and proportionately than others who look from less procentral points. This space which makes no perceptible difference in looking at the Sun, has a magnifying effect 400 times greater than on the moon, because the latter is 400 times nearer to us than the former. This will deepen and prolong the obscuration of the central luminary. In the third place the eclipse follows the course of the Moon from West to East over the Earth's surface, but the latter turning on her axis also from West to East, runs as it were after the darkness! At the Equator, plainly, this effect lasts the longest. At its highest place of culmination, the eclipse from first to last, will continue for the extraordinary period of 6 minutes and 50 seconds. It will begin at Perim at sunrise, reach India during the morning, Assam by noon, and passing over Borneo, Celebes, and Molucca group of Islands, approaching New Guinea towards evening. The eclipse ought to be richer in scientific observations than any celestial phenomenon ever witnessed by man, and the British and French astronomers, aided by their governments, are taking measures and fixing posts of observation from the Red Sea to Australia. The Austrian Government will have an astronomical corpse at Aden, and the Pope will send a similar expedition to India. Shall our keen men of science be left out from the general effort to make a proper record of this great scientific event!

A most daring and successful burglary was committed in the wholesale grocery store of Kruse & Euler at the corner of Front and Richmond streets. The burglars effected an entrance into the building in the following manner: In front of the store there is iron air grating; at one end, a section of the grating, eighteen inches wide, was removed some time ago for the purpose of placing a wrste pipe to run under the sidewalk. The section was never replaced, and through this aperture the burglars forced their way, after having kicked away the pipe; they then got into the celler through one of the front windows. They then tore away several boards from a part of the partition between the office and the front wall of the building. Once inside, the thieves covered the keyholes of the front doors by hanging pieces of cloth over them. They then went to work at the safe, one of the Tilton & McFarland patent, old style. It appears that they cut the outer casing of the safe with a cold-chisel, and in this way succeeded in raising the bolts holding the outer door. After this, they cut off a knob on the idner door and managed to fill the lock with powder, after which the inner door was blown to pieces, and then the robbers had easy access to the valuables, which consisted of a little over one thousand dollars, part in coin and the rest in currency. From the manner in which the work was performed, it must have occupied at least two hours to do the "job." There is no clew which would lead to a discovery of the perpetrators of the act.

PORTLAND, August 3.—The stage from Boise was stopped by four masked road-agents, three or four miles this side of Pelican Station, on Blue Mountain, yesterday morning. The mail-bags were rifled of all tegistered letters. The treasure box of Wells, Fargo & Co., was robbed of $7,000 in gold bars and dust, and all the letters. The robbers then directed their attention to the passengers—Major Mears, U. S. A., and Mr. Walters, his clerk. The former was relieved of all his private funds, but saved a large sum of Government money which was in his possession. The baggage was thoroughly overhauled. The robbers then took the lead horses, and quietly decamped.

The thermometer yesterday reached 103 in the shade—115 in the sun. To-day was not quite so warm.

A Letter From Nevada County.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1868.

EDITOR IRISH NEWS:—In view ing the productions of your worthy correspondent, "Pick and Shovel," there appears in your issue of June 25th: "All respects in the world" for Mr. John Hamil. "Well, so far, so good." Then in the issue of July 11th, he saw Mr. John Hamil "with a fine fat charger" parading the streets of San Francisco. Take care, "Pick and Shovel," do you use perspective or magnifying glasses "up there" on the peak of the "Sierras" to look down on the poor sublunary mortals that inhabit the emporium of San Francisco? Mr. Editor,

Whisper to "Pick and Shovel,"
That he might get in trouble,

if ever he had the fortune of visiting San Francisco. I think "Pick and Sovel" over-estimates the utility of what he denominates the modern Hercules. Very true, the "press" is a useful confederate, and should be patronized and well sustained by the Fenian organizations on this coast. But let no one be carried away with the idea that the press is invincible, especially the "Irish press" of the United States, in the cause of Irish freedom. It has injured the cause more than the people can redress for a long time. But aside from the press, let neither friend nor foe to Fenianism, extenuate its influence over the British Government: not the past influence of petitions and peaceful agitation that the world has been tired of, but the influence of fear that the sword of vengeance that hangs over her head for many a century and which is destined one day or other to humble that "mighty" Empire, may be unsheathed too soon. Our people are too long distempered with exclusive newspayorial influence, civil and internal discord, one Irish organ decrying the other down, another decrying both, until at length their country and countrymen's cause rests upon the managers of such pseudo Irish political journals—what an appalling "morceau" to beheld. The above is an outline of the Irish republic, Irish American, and Irish Citizen, the two foregoing in antagonism with each other, the latter in antagonism with both. The following paragraph from the Irish Citizen will suffice to show the furore of Mr. John Mitchel of '48 happy memory, and the anomaly between him now and twenty years ago, how radical a change your readers will observe by reading the following: "The Irish force here (in America), is not one body, but two wings, each wing flapping on its own account, each of these factions is but one limb of a pair of scissors or the half of a hook and eye." Sarcastically, but truly indeed is the above. Without a united action, we can never be successful in the great struggle destined for us, even were the British oligarchy involved to-morrow—but for the memories of all past martyrs and present imprisoned heroes, for all who fought and bled for their country's freedom, let Fenians unite. Listen to Mr, Mitchell's plan for liberating the country that he once suffered for: "Now, the first thing that is needed is that we should lay down a basis of action broad enough for all good Irishmen in the United States to stand upon, and much broader than "Fenianism" ever was, at best." An organization, Mr. Editor, with a broader basis to work on than Fenianism, is mighty hard for humrn intellect to devise; an organization that its constitution strictly forbade any of its members of mingling in matters religiously or politically, outside of effecting the strengthening of the organization and friendshp of Ireland, and weakening its enemies and overthrowing the foreign and taunting ruling power of our native land. What broader basis than than that could a patriot desire? Mr. Mitchell calls Fenianism "an Anti-American and illegal conspiracy." His new organization "must be in strict accordance with the laws of the United States." Strange and sudden change has come over the spirit of Mr. Mitchell's dreams; a stickler for non-violation of the laws of his adopted country, forsooth. He further wants "the combined mass of Irish power to so influence the politics of this county as to hasten and precipitate the grand crisis sure to come." Mr. Editor, that's what's the matter. Mr. Mitchell wants the combined mass of Irish votes to vote just as he dictates, and let Ireland's freedom be transferred to Flanders. Pretty humbug, indeed, to imagine that "leaders" of either party would involve their country into war because the combined mass of Irish voters supported their ticket. Vain and inconsistent is the individual that asserts they would. He advises us to "assist the party that is of necessity most hostile to England, and not to be enigmatical on the subject, that is the Democratic party." Now, Mr. Editor, how is it that Mr. Mitchell can extricate himself from the foregoing assertion "the Democratic party to be the most hostile to England." Probably Mr. M.'s idea is that the Irish portion of the above party is the most "hostile to England," but Irishmen are not leaders of the Democratic party any more than the Republican party. Let the Irish American citizen vote as he sees fit, and the party entitled to his vote respectively. But such hampering as Mr. Mitchell sees fit to do, in my estimation, is out of place, and should be spurned by all citizens whom it is directed to, be they either Democrats or Republicans. But to be silent on party politics, the whole paragraph that Mr. Mitchell has so carefully and elaborately written on the above subject, shows him to be more of a political demagogue at present than an Irish patriot. More anon.

GALHIVACH.

[We admire the bold and independent spirit which runs through the above. Our columns are always open to such, and we hope our esteemed "Galhivach" will, more frequently than he has heretofore done it, lay aside his own pick and shovel, and, from the banks of the flowing and overflowing Yuba, tell the Irish press and people the way to make Ireland free, happy, and glorious. He can do it. EDS.]

Probably the greatest work yet attempted in this State, outside of railroads, is that now being prosecuted by the Spring Valley Water Company. At the head of the cañada in which the Crystal Springs Hotel is located, and about three miles above that establishment, the Company is constructing a monster reservoir, which, when completed, will be three miles in length, from one-eighth to three-quarters of a mile in breadth on the top, and about seventy feet in depth. An army of men is engaged in cleaning out the swamp, and constructing the dam-wall. A tunnel is being run through the mountain, on this side, to tap the reservoir. When completed and filled, the reservoir will hold water enough to supply the city for three months, at the least. It is also to be stocked with fish, and a fine drive is to be constructed around it, a large portion of it winding through shady groves. The trouble will be to fill the reservoir, as a very rainy season will be required to obtain enough water for the purpose. When the reservoir is completed and filled, the region round about will be one of the finest places of resort, and the nicest region for a drive within a reasonable distance of the city.

The Episcopal Consecration of Rev. Father Lootens, Vicar Apostolic elect of Idaho, will be solemnized in St. Mary's Cathedral, tomorrow, the 9th of August. The ceremony will be performed by the Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany, assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. Amat, Bishop of Los Angeles and Monterey, and the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connell, Bishop of Marysville. The ceremony of the consecration will commence at 10:30. Wednesday July 29, being the anniversary of the erection of San Francisco into an Episcopal See, a Pontificial High Mass was celebrated on that day in the Cathedral, and on Thursday, a solemn Mass was offered up for the repose of the souls of the deceased clergy of the Church. The decoration of the interir of St. Francis is progressing most satisfactorily. Enough has already been done to enable us to judge of the appearance that the Church will have when completed, and we unhesitatingly assert that it will be the best arranged and most appropriate Catholic ecclesiastic building in San Francisco. We learn that St. Joseph's Church, though so recently built, is about to be enlarged by the erection of two galleries in the transcript, and by a vestibule outside of the front entrance. This will afford a brief relief for the increasing through assembling there to worship. We learn from the Jacksonville Reveille that Rev. Father Buchard, S. J., was to commence a mission in that town on the 2d of August, to continue eight days.

The recent anniversary meetings at New York brought up some remarkable things, and among them were three female reporters. The Women's Rights Convention was attended by three ladies, reportorial representatives of the women's rights newspapers in diffrent parts of the country. Two of the three were strong minded bloomers, and the other had discarded hoops and "sich," and appeared in a meek, retiring dress. The Sun reporter gives the following spicy description of the force at work: Miss Ada Fessenden Craig, of Chicogo, was garbed in tight-fitting black silk pants, green silk double-brested vest and gray paletot, whiched a little below her hips. When she got warm at her work she opened her paletot—placing ner right foot on her left knee, and upon the elevated limb was placed her paper, and plied her calling with the utmost nonchalance. The other was dressed in orange-colored silk—silk Knickerbocker pants, loose vest, and flowing tunic tightened around the waist. The Knickerbocker pants are finished by elastics, the remainder of the leg—a very brawn, by the way—encased in thin flesh-colored skin-tight stockings The third reporter belongs to the "Revolution," and was dressed in black, without hoops, immense Panama hat, disheveled hair, green stockings and prunella gaiters.

Mr. George Peabody, the celebrated philanthropist and ex-American banker, of London, who is at present enjoying the fishing season of Castleconnell, county Limerick, is reported to have generously contributed a sum of £200 toward the railing in of the new Catholic Church, Castleconnell.

The report of the proceedings of the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the California Labor Exchange, which we prepared for Tuesday's paper, was crowded out, and the sublect having become somewhat stale, we have epitomized the proceedings. The report of the Secretary was a very interesting document, giving a vast deal of valuable information. The experiment of furnishing females with employment had given the Secretary much valuable khowledge in regard to servant-girl-ism. He found that the families who had to employ help suffered no end of annoyance from girls who were dirty, saucy, and lazy, and would give almst anything for a good girl. Hiring a servant was something like purchasing a lottery ticket, or choosing a wife: you might get a prize, but the chances were against you. The Secretary was convinced that the only way to make the female branch successful was to require all girls applying for situations to present certificates of cleanliness, industry, and good conduct. If this were done, there was no doubt but it would soon find favor with the heads of families. This part of the report elicited considerable debate from the Trustees, who finally determined to adopt the Secretary's suggestions, and to recommence the female department. The report showed that during the three months past, the number furnished employment was 4,458, of whom 1,498 were laborers, 814 farm hands, 333 carpenters, 85 blacksmiths, 145 teamsters, 87 lumbermen, 49 wood choppers, 31 men and their wives, 89 boys, 74 miners, 139 cooks, and 29 clerks. The remainder were divided among the various occupations, a few belonging to each. The total number of orders received was 5,006, leaving 548 unfulfilled. The nationality of those furnished with employment is given as follows: American, 693; English, 418; Irish, 2,155; German, 1,428. In July 454 female were provided with employment. Of these, 396 were Irish, 73 English, 18 German, 28 Scotian, 1 Spanish, and 32 Americans. All the Irish were Roman Catholics, except 7. Nearly all those furnished with work had recently arrived, and less than one-fifth were born in any part of America.

Mr. Henry A. Reed, who resides at Brown's coal works, a short distance up the Monongahela, came to the Mayors office in great tribulation and related the following tale of woe Mr. Reed keeps a boarding-house in the vicinity of the coal works above mentioned, and numbered among his boarders a coal-miner named Peter Baily. Mr. Reed is a man of means and had a handsome wife. A few days ago he came to this city for the purpose of drawing out some money which he had deposited in the Dollar Savings Bank. The bank paid him, not in cash, but with a check on on a Fourth street National Bank. The amount that the said check called for was eleven hundred dollars. Instead of getting the check cashed, Mr. Reed carried it home and deposited it for safety in a strong wooden chest. On Wednesday, while Reed was absent from the premises, the chest was broken open and the check abstracted. Not only this, but all of Mr. R.'s best clothing had disappeared; and, worse still, the handsome Mrs. Reed was among the articles missing in that once happy household. Peter Bailey, too, did not come reflularly to his meals, as had previously been his custom. The conclusion that Mr. Reed at once arrived at, was that somebody had been there while he was gone, and that somebody was Peter Baily. Mr. R. came immediately to Pittsburg and instituted inquiries in regard to the missing. At his tailor's he was informed that Mrs. R. and a strange man had called there together, amd that Mrs. R. had purched a strange gentleman two suits of clothes, all of which had been charged to the account of Mr. R. Upon learning this much, Mr. Reed made an information before the Mayor charging Baily with the larceny of the $1,100 check and other property. A warrant for his arrest was issued, and the police sent in search of the pair. It was ascertained that they had taken the train for the East, and it is supposed it is their intention to go to England, as that is their native cruntry. Telegrams have been forwarded, and the runaways may yet be intercepted.

The excitement relative to small-pox is dying out, and the applicants for vaccination decreasing, although not one-half the children in the city have been vaccinated. There are over twenty thousand school-children yet only about nine thousand have been vaccinated. Do not think because a few days have elapsed since the big scare, that all danger has passed.

MANCHESTER (England), August 3.—An alarm of fire was given in the Music Hall Saturday night, when the audience was seized with a panic and rushed for the doors. Twenty-three persons, principally women and children, were crushed to death. A large number had their limbs broken, and were otherwise injured.

LETTER FROM THE SIERRAS.

POOR MAN'S HILL.
August 4, 1868.

EDITOR IRISH NEWS:—How are you all "down there?" I am ditto. It is fine weather up here. I enjoy it much. The sun warms us up here to the melting point; but the fine cooling breezes of the afternoons are sure to follow, and cool us off again. My Irish blood gets so hot at times, that I feel as though I would form a circle of the F. B. up here; but there is not enough of us, sometimes I don't hear an Irishman's voice for a month at a time. But I feel as though I was a whole circle within myself, and woe to the anti-nationalist who should oppose me at these times. I am a good Irishman, that is, I go in for the denational ization of England in Ireland, and for the planting of Irish nationality in Ireland in its stead. I go in for unity among all Irishmen for this end. I consider the present division among Irishmen as destructive of Irish Independence; and I am much opposed to the wrangling, and tearing and abusing each other, that is now going on between the Irish People newspaper in New York and the Fenian Volunteer of Buffalo; also the fighting between the Irish-American and Irish Republic of New York, and between the Irish People and the two last named. In these newspaper battles, more ink is spilt for buncombe, than blood in the cause of Ireland. It is in vain for Irishmen to look for independence of their country, while themselves and their newspapers are divided up into opposing factions, and tearing one another to pieces, instead of devising plans to oppose and fight against Ireland's wrongs. When I think of this sad state of affairs, I betake myself to my claim, so as to stifle reflection, and take my pick and drive it with double force into the cement and gravel, wishing at the same time that some of the disunionists among us were under its blows. Tell me: What did ye do with them handfull of dollars ye had "down there?" Did ye "send them off?" Ye did. I suppose. Ye couldn't keep them, they would burn a hole in yere pocket down there. Now mind me, if there's another collection for widows and orphans down there, I won't give one cent. Nor indeed, do I think that I will give another cent to the Fenians at all, (for what right have the fighting scoundrels to honest people's money) since every dollar they get together is "sent off" to help the "wings" in New York to flap one another's eyes out. The more money is sent to New York, the longer will the fight last among the Fenians themselves, for this money that is "sent" will be as adding fuel to the flames. Lastme, when I think of all the money that has been sent to new York by our California Fenians, and all the humbugging "last calls" we had, don't I drive my Pick into the solid granite up to its handle, and don't I wish that the host of "last calls" humbugs that California has been cursed with, were all under its sharp points—and I would sharpen them more and more for that purpose—wouldn't I drive it home with a will, then send them to mill to be crushed to see what they would yield. Not one cent to the ton!! How about the delegate from San Francisco to the Convention in N. York? I have been searching over the N. Y. papers for that is the way I get posted upon California or San Francisco items. PICK AND SHOVEL.

NOTICE. I hereby notify the public that my new wholesale and retail Wine, Tea Grocery establishment, to be known as the Clay street Grocery, is now open, and that I am now ready to supply Families, Restaurants, Hotels and Vessels with fine Wines choice Teas, and Fresh Groceries of every description, lower than any other house of this nature on the Pacific Coast. I shall be happy to see all my old friends and customers, and the public generally, at my quarters, which the reader will please remember is now at Nos. 520 and 522 Clay street, opposite the Fish Maket. Goods carefully packed and delivered everywhere, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. A. SBARBORO.

It is with pain we have to announce the death of Gen. Halpine, (Miles O'Riely) Editor of the New York "Citizen." The telegrapic item announcing the fact, says that his death was caused by an overdose of chloroform given him to cure a neuralgia of the brain. We have barely room to announce the fact this week.

CALISAYA BARK.—It is said that Messrs. Drake & Co., proprietors of the Plantation Bitters, are the largest importers of Calisaya Bark in this country, and that, with the exception of an occasional sale, that all they import is used in the compounding of their celebrated Plantation Bitters, and to which they undoubtedly are indebted for their wonderful health-restoring properties. As a Tonic and Appetizer they are not surpassed, and we cheerfully recommend them. All first-class Druggists keep them for sale.

A CARD.

A report, that the well-known firm of B. SBARBORO, No. 531 Washington st, intended to Remove to another locality, having gained ground during the last few days, and caused great surprise to his friends and to families in general, he would beg leave to inform them, that the said report is altogether unfounded and that he can always be found at his well-known Store No. 531 WASHINGTON STREET, where he intends for the future, as in the past, to keep the largest assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand at the lowest rates.

B. SBARBORO.
San Francisco, May 23, 1868.

A Sworn Statement of Facts in Samuel Middleton's Case.

FROM HIS ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

For the first time in my life I find myself called upon to publish a card in relation to a medical case, and I shall confine myself to a statement of facts. On Monday, July 13, I was called to see Mr. Samuel Middleton, who was suffering severe pain in the leg from a nail which had penetrated the sole of the foot. The position of the wound and the severity of the pain, were such as to suggest the idea of more than ordinary care to avoid tetanus. I therefore sent him to his room, and told his father that it was not safe for him to neglect his foot, and he must sacrifice business engagements for safety; that it was a bad hurt, and one from which he could easily loose his life by lock jaw; and that it was proper for me to give this advice in time. The son went to his room, and on Wednesday morning, about one o'clock, his brother John came to me and stated that Sam. had a severe spasm for more than half an hour. This spasm continued about forty minutes; it had passed off when I saw him. Again, about midday on Thursday, he had another spasm, as he told me, which he described as very severe, even affecting the muscles of the neck and face, which was not the case in the first spasm; this attack lasted an hour as he informed me. I then proposed consultation, and I named one of the gentlemen whose card was published yesterday. He came and I gave him the history of the case and my treatment, in presence of the patient and his father. The consulting physician agreed with me in the case, and proposed as an additional means of arresting the tetanus, to use the subcutaneous injection of morphine, which was done on one occasion by himself, with his own instrument, and with a concentrated solution of morphine which he brought with him and which he was kind enough to leave for my use in the case. No other disease was discussed at our consultations but tetanus, nor any other treatment proposed in this case but for the arrest of tetanus. Thus the case went on until the father suggested calling in another physician in the case, after a severe paroxysm had occurred, and I sent a note requesting the second gentleman, who published a card yesterday, to meet us in the case. He did so, and from us had the case and treatment all explained to him, in the presence, I believe, of the father and the mother of the patient, whom he was at liberty to and did question and examine, as well as I remember. We then discussed the case in consultation, and no other affection but tetanus was mentioned, nor was any treatment suggested or recommended but for the arrest and cure of tetanus—and thus the second consulting physician agreed with the first, and I as attending physician, carried out their treatment which was, in my opinion, the very best for arresting the disease for which we were treating the patient. We three saw him more than once together, and the treatment agreed upon was carried out. The patient had complained of his neck being very stiff for two or three days. This, I told him, was probably rheumatic, as he had taken a slight cold from sitting by an open window. He had had occasional twitchings of the muscles of the legs, as he told me, and said he felt a little queer, and early on the morning of Thursday, the 23d of July, his neck began to grow stiffer, and afterwards he told me and his mother and father that all that day his jaw was so locked that he could hardly open his mouth. About one o'clock this day (Thursday) I called in to see how he was, and I found him in strong tetanic spasms; he was rigid, and his countenance had that fearful expression which belongs to fatal cases of tetanus. His mother had given him the remedies agreed upon by consultation, and she and a gentleman friend were rubbing his limbs to relax the muscular spasm. I remained until he became comparatively easy, and after injecting morphine under the skin of the wounded leg, and giving him additional doses of the medicine, I went to his father and took him to the rooms of his son, and I told him he could not last long if these spasms continued. The mother and father and son were in tears, and, very naturally, greatly agitated. The son sent for his fat box, which the father informed me meant that he was going to make his will. I kept on pressing the treatment as far as I felt was safe, and I then proposed calling in any number of physicians, or anybody he wished, whom he thought could benefit him, for it was quite clear that his case did not yield to the treatment, and that it was desperate, which was evident to any one. I then said to him, "We must first go to the medical gentlemen in the case, and find what further they will recommend;" and we consequently drove to the office of the nearest consulting physician, and there Mr. Middleton and I had a long and earnest consultation and the only additional treatment recommended was a strong whisky toddy. He, however, suggested the forcing in of other narcotics under the skin, and once mentioned cutting down on the wound. I stated that I could not go on injecting narcotics constantly under the skin without aiding the patient by narcotism; that I would not assume the responsibility of pressing those operations much further. I also stated that I had never seen a case of tetanus cured by amputation of a limb, or by cutting down on a wound from a nail; but he did not propose the operation, he merely mentioned it. And Mr. Middleton drove me to his son's room and we gave him the whiskey recommended. He was then in a very bad way, and I mentioned that I was willing to see or meet any number of physicians in the case; that he saw we were doing all we knew for the arrest of the affection; he suggested no one additional, and I told him I had heard that Doctor Jordan had cured cases in the Crimea; but I had never seen him in a case of tetanus, and could not vouch for his ability to do it. Mr. Middleton asked me if I would go with him to see the Doctor. I told him that he knew Dr. Jordan as well as I did, as they had been in real estate negociations together; that he was a peculiar person, and although I was attending his children then, one of which he had just lost, yet I thought it he wished him in the case he had better see him first and hear what he had to say. He went to him and brought him to see his son, and seemed impressed with him and engaged him in the case; but after Dr. Jordan first saw his son he asked me what he should do, telling me what the cost would be to place Sam under his treatment, and I dissuaded him from binding himself to him until we had an interview with one of the consulting physicians to see if anything more could be suggested, and it after our return from this last consultation that he took his son's case out of our hands and placed him under the exclusive medical care of Doctor Jordan. Both the mother and father begged me to remain with them to see that nothing like an operation was done. I told them it was contrary to all medical rule, and exceedingly mortifying to me to do so, but that I was willing to do anything to save Sam, to consult with any one or assist any one who could relieve him, and I did so—and thank God that he is alive, for I have never before seen a case of tetanus so far advanced and so severe which recovered. There was so much grief and excitement in his case, on Thursday, that I see plainly now that medical etiquette required me to send for the two gentlemen in the case, and to have had others sent for, and to have waited for them to agree. But I cannot see why the one we went to did not come with us to see the patient in the spasms, if he thought he could do anything by coming; or why the father and I did not send for the other consulting physician. But I have given the facts in the case, and I can not believe that the mother, and she sons, and the friends of the patient, who saw him in this condition, would deny the statements I have made. The cards of the consulting physicians are substantially truthful, but they stop short of the mark which is necessary to present the case clearly. The reputation of a physician in this community is as easily destroyed by malicious and groundless charges, as that of women; and bad men know this and profit by it.

This statement is perfectly true, except, perhaps, as regards dates.

JOHN HASTINGS, M. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this second day of August, A. D. 1868.

F. J. THIBAULT, Notary Public.

Mr. Middleton refused to pay Dr. Jordan the amount he agreed to pay him for curing his son, hence the above letter, from Mr. Middleton's family physician, fully endorsing Dr Jordan, and thereby justifying his claim. Verily Dr Jordan should be paid—Sam can't step "over Jordan" as easily as he may think f.

Health, youth and beauty. These are jewels we all desire to possess. The first so essential to the enjoyment of life, and the latter possessions that give position and wealth. There is no means so simple, and no medicine so certain to produce these conditions so essential to your happiness and advancement, as, Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters. It is a perfect renovator of the system, carrying off every particle of poisonous matter, wherein the old are made young, and the pale and sallow will become fresh and vigorous.

Following is the Republican Electoral Ticket, as finally agreed upon—Electors: O. H. LaGrange, of Alameda; J. B. Felton, of San Francisco; J. G. Hoffman, of Santa Barbara; Alfred Reddington, of Sacramento; Charles Westmoreland, of Humboldt. Alternate—G. W. Tyler, of San Francisco; W. Van Dyke, do; L. Schloss, do.; C. A. Tweed, of Placer; J. H. McNabb, of Sonoma.

The rumor which was going the rounds, a few days since, of the projected opening of an extensive Grocery and Tea establishment, at Nos. 520 522 Clay street, opposite the Fish Market, by A. Sbarboro turns out to be well founded the establishment is to be known as the Clay street Grocery." It is the intention of the proprietor to sell nothing but first quality articles in his store, and the prices will be reduced to a standard unprecedented on the Pacific Coast. All goods will be sold in quantities to suit every one, and delivered everywhere, free of extra charge. Parties who may desire to replenish their stock will, we do not doubt, find it greatly to their advantage to call at the "Clay Street Grocery."

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY OUR REPORT'R

Wholesale prices only.

Flour $6 50 to $5 25
Wheat, $1 65 to $1 70 per 100.
Barley, $2 00 to $1 90
Oats, $2 37 to $2 75 per 100 lbs
Corn, $0 to $2 75 per 100 lbs
Rye, $1 95 per 100 lbs
Potatoes, at $1 12 to 1 37c
Butter choice to prime roll of California Dairy, 40c to 45 per lb.
Eggs, 37c to 40c per dozen.
Lard, California, 14c; Eastern 12c.
Cheese, From 13c to 16c per lb
Beef, 5c to 9c per lb.
Veal, 8c to 12c per lb.
Mutton, 6c to 0c
Lamb, 8c to
Pork, fresh, 8 to 0c per lb.
Hens, $9, chickens $7 per doz.
Ducks, $6 to $7 per doz.
Geese, $9 to $15 per doz.
Turkeys, 20 per lb.
Hay, $10 00 to 14 per ton.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES OF
CHOICE TEAS AND COFFEES,
.....ALSO.....
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS, Etc,

B. SBARBORO,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer, No. 531 Washington street, fourth house below Montgomery street, having just received a large lot of the choicest of Black and Japan Teas, Java, Costa Rica and Rio Coffees; also, an invoice of fine Wines, Liquors, etc., would now offer them to his patrons and the public, in lots to suit, at the following reduced rates:

TEAS.

Fine Black or Mixed Challenge, per lb 60 to 75c
Fine Family Mixture, ... 75c to $1 00
The Celebrated Comet ..... 90c to $1 00
Genuine Basket $1 00
English Breakfast $1 00
Fine Japan Teas, in packages or bulk 90c $1
Extra jar do $1 00
Finest Japan Teas, in jars or lacquered boxes 3 lb each $3 75
Japan Teas in lacquered boxes, 5 or 10 lb each $4 50 to 5 50
Comet, Young Hyson, or Gunpowder Green $1 50

COFFEES.

No. 1 Green 5 lb. for $1, or per bag ..16 to 16½c
Fresh Ground or Roasted, 4 lb for $1

WINES AND LIQUORS

Fine Old Port and Sherry Wine per gall $2 50 to $4
Fine Old Port and Sherry Wine per bot. 75c to $1
California Angelica Wine per bottle ..... 50 to 75c
California Angelica Wine per gallon $2
Old French Cognac per gallon ..... $4 to 8
Old American Cognac per gallon ..... $2 to 4
J. F. Martel's and other brands per bot...75c to $2
Old American Whiskeys per gallon...$2 to 3 50
Cutter's Old Bourbon per gallon ..... $3 75 to 5
Daily's A A A per gallon ..... $3 50 to $4 50
Cutter's "Old Bourbon," Daley's A A A per bottle ..... $1 to 1 25
Scotch and Irish Whiskeys per bottle $1 to 1 25
Scotch and Irish Whiskeys per gallon $4 to $5 50
Rum (Jamaica) per gallon ..... $4 50 to 5 50
Rum (Jamaica) per bottle ..... $1 25 to 1 50
Holland Gin per gallon ..... $4 50 to 5 50
Holland Gin per bottle ..... $1 25 to 1 50
Champagnes, Sillery, Bouquet, Heidseick, Cliquot, Comet, etc., etc., in pints quarts, per basket ..... $22 to 25

.....All goods warranted as represented, and sold at the lowest rates.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, and to steamers and cars, free of charge.

PACIFIC
UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.
Capital Stock - - - $3,000,000

THE PACIFIC UNION EXPRESS Company will regularly forward Freights, Letters, Collections, Commissions and General Express matter, to all parts of the

UNITED STATES & EUROPE,

And to the following places in CALIFORNIA and NEVADA:

Auburn,	Havilah,	Seiaun City,	
Alta,	Kernville,	San Jose,	
Almaden,	Lynn Valley,	San Juan (South)	
Benicia,	Los Angeles,	Santa Barbara,	
Belmont,	Menlo Park,	San Diego,	
Castroville,	Mayfield,	Sacta Clara,	
Clipper Gap,	Mountain View,	San Mateo,	
Colfax,	Montorey,	Santa Cruz,	
Cisco,	Nevada City,	Salinas,	
Carson,	Newcastle,	Sageland,	
Calistoga Sp'gs,	Napa,	St. Helena,	
Dutch Flat,	Ophir,	Truckee Coburns	
Day'on,	Pino,	Vallejo,	
Emigrant Gap,	Pescadero,	Visalia,	
Franktown,	Redwood City,	Virginia City,	
Grass Valley,	Rio Vista,	Washoe City,	
Gold Run,	Rocklin,	Watsonville,	
Gilroy,	Reno,	Wadsworth,	
Gold Hill,	Sacramento,	White Sulphur	
Half Moon B'y,	Silver City,	Springs.	

☞ Due notice will be given of the opening of other routes.

☞ Offices, 436 California Street, San Francisco, and 57 Broadway, New York.
JOHN J. KELLY, Agent N. Y.

A. K. GRIM, President,
W. H. ROMER, Secretary.
San Francisco, July 15th, 1868. jy25

PACIFIC UNION EXPRESS.

On the 1st day of August, and until further notice, the price of our franks will be $3 per 100, or 5cts each for any number less than 100.

A. K. GRIM, President.

jy25.

BUILDERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

The adjourned meeting of this Company was held last evening, pursuant to notice, to receive the report of the Auditing Committee appointed at the previous meeting of the Stockholders to investigate the books of the Company; Mr. Thomas Mooney, President of the Company, in the chair. Mr. M. G. Kennedy, from the Auditing Committee, submitted the following report:

San Francisco, July 27, 1868.—To the Stockholders of the Builders' Insurance Company: Your Committee, to whom was referred the matter of auditing the accounts of the Company and the verification of the report submitted to you by the Board of Directors, have to report: That we have examined the books of the Company, and find that they are kept in the best order presenting a neat appearance, thoroughly posted and balanced We find that the total number of policies issued since the formation of the Company is 17,215. These policies vary in amount from $200 to $5,000—the average of each policy being about $870. In these policies, where the amounts are $3,000 and upward, and in many cases less, we find the risks are reinsured in other companies for a portion of the amount. The office is well supplied with block books, street books, and registers for both the city and country, so that the amount of risk in any locality can be readily ascertained by the officers. We find the risks scattered not only throughout the city, but through all the prominent towns and cities on this coast. In all the larger cities and towns regular appointed agents being established, selected from the residents. We find the following statement of cash on July 22:

Amount paid in for old capital stock, being in full	$50,000 00
Amount paid in for new stock	26,701 70
Making a total of	76,701 70
Cash on hand, verified by the bank	$50,816 06
California Building and Loan Society Stock	$20,003 00
Premiums in course of collection	31,613 11
Amount paid on account of dividends at the rate of two per cent per month	10,727 05
Amount due Stockholders on account of dividends, being amounts not yet called for	474 35

In conclusion, your committee would say that the officers and Bookkeepers of the Company were prompt and ready in answer to all our inquiries, and it gives us pleasure to testify to the admirable and systematic manner in which the business is conducted.

[Signed] ROBERT C. PAGE,
WILLIAM H. LAMB,
DANIEL NORCROSS,
MICHAEL HAYES,
JOHN KELLY, JR,
M. G. KENNEDY.

Mr. D. Jordan moved the report be accepted and the Committee discharged. Carried unanimously. Mr. MARKS moved the thanks of the Stockholders be returned to the Committee, for their labors. Carried. The President submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which on motion, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Builders' Insurance Company, held April 5, 1868, a resolution was passed authorising an increase of the capital stock of the company; and Whereas, At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held April 16, 1868, resolutions of the same effect were passed; now, be it

Resolved, That this meeting does here by ratify and confirm the action of both of said meetings in increasing the capital stock, and that the capital stock of the company for the year 1868 be fixed at $100,000.

Mr. O'Rielly moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the President and officers of the company for the faithful performance of their duties. The question was put by Mr. O'Reilly and carried unanimously.

Mr. Mooney, on behalf of himself and officers, returned thanks, and, after remarks by a number of gentlemen present, relative to the condition and prospects of the Company, a number of shares of the new capital stock was subscribed for; and on motion, the meeting adjourned sine die

TAKE NOTICE!

JUST RECEIVED
.....AT THE.....
EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY.
J. E. DIXON,
131 THIRD STREET,
Between Howard and Minna streets.
A LARGE STOCK of GROCERIES,
.....ALSO.....
A Large Assortment of Choice Wines, Liquors, Champagnes, Etc.,

Which we offer to the public at the following low prices:

5 lbs Candles for $1.
5 lbs Costa Rica Coffee, $1
Choice Mackerel $2 50 per kit
Coal Oil, $2 50 per can.
Oysters, $1 75 pe dozen.
Rice, 10 lbs for $1.
Chemical Olive Soap, $1 25 per box
7 and 8 lbs of White sugar for $1
9 and 10 lbs choice brown sugar $1.
5 lbs Raisins $1; 5 lbs Currants, $1;
5 lbs Prunes 1$.

A liberal deduction made for those purchasing a quantity of any of the goods offered.

☞ Call in and examine. Full weights guaranteed. Orders promptly filled, and delivered to all parts of the city free of charge. Country orders respectfully solicited, and forwarded to boats or the cars free of charge.

Don't forget the number, 131 Third street, between Howard and Minna.

Mechanics' Institute
FAIR!
WILL OPEN AUGUST 8, 1858,
ON
UNION SQUARE.

Admittance, 50cts. Season tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $5; single tickets, $3 each, to be had at the hotels and bookstores.

The decay of the teeth arises from various causes; but principally, it may be attributed to early neglect, ill health, or the use of tooth powders containing mineral or other deleterious acids which give a momentary whiteness to the teeth, while they corrode the enamel! The extreme prevalence of this last-named cause is too well known to need comment. To this fact, indeed, may be principally attributed that most felicitous discovery ever given to the world for the preservation of the teeth, gums and breath, Dr. Spencer's Fragrant Sapoine.

The last will of Thomas Hayes, who died en route to New York, to attend the Fourth of July Convention, was filed for probate yesterday. Henry F. Williams is appointed sole executor and trustee, to execute the following provisions of the will: He is to dispose of the personal or real propery at private or public sale, as his judgement may dictate, and to distribute the proceeds: To Thomas Hayes, father of the testator, residing in Rensselaer County, New York, an annuity of $500; a similar sum to testator's sister Margaretta; $250 to his aunt Margaretta, sister to his mother; $5,000 to his sister Hannah, wife of John Fitzgerald; $5,000 to Maria Hayes, wife of John Hayes; $1,000 to his brother, Timothy Hayes; $2,000 to James Van Ness; $1,000 to Ella Kilduff; $2,500 to Nellie Yale, infant daughter of Gregory Yale. The residue of the property is to be equally divided amongst the children of Michael Hayes, John Hayes, and the testator's sister Hannah. The executor is also instructed to build a house for Michael Hayes; the cost not to exceed $8,000.

REGULATIONS.

The undersigned, to save much correspondence, would state the conditions on which deposits will be received by the California Building and Savings Bank, from the 1st day of January, 1868, to the 31st day of December, 1868:

First—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, clear of all city, State and Federal taxes, will be paid on all deposits which shall be 30 days in the Bank

Intetest will be allowed on money from the date of its deposit, but no interest for fractional parts of a month.

No fees for pass books or entrances.

Second—Interest, if required, will be paid quarterly in San Francisco, or in any of the interior towns of the Pacific States. Also, in New York, London, Dublin, Paris and Hamburg.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time on giving thirty days' notice, and will, if required, be forwarded in gold coin, to any place designated by the depositor. If interest be not drawn it will compound every six months.

Third—"Commercial Deposits" received to be checked for at sight, on which interest at the rate of one half per cent, per month will be allowed, in quarterly settlements, on the average daily balance.

Fourth—Children's Endowment Deposits" received under special conditions. By the present rate of Dividend on this class, such deposits double by compound interest every five years. One hundred dollars so deposited will come to nearly three thousand dollars in twenty-five years from date of deposit.

Calculated tables may be had at the office.

Deposits may be sent by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, or other express agencies, by letter or by postoffice order, from any part of the United States or Europe. When received at the Bank a proper voucher will be returned.

The California Building and Savings Bank is a Joint Stock Company, established in 1861; has nine Directors, and assets amounting to one million and a quarter dollars, which is loaned on city real estate. By order.

THOMAS MOONEY, President.
California street, near Sansome, San Francisco. jal 6m

not
LOST OR STOLEN!
$10,000
REWARD

WILL BE PAID FOR THE ARREST and conviction of any man, woman, or child who cannot buy Boots and Shoes cheaper from us than elsewhere. To accommodate the public we have removed to a more central location of the city. We are now within two blocks from all the City Railroads and the principal Hotels.

322 AND 324
BUSH STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny—Opposite the New Alhambra Theatre.

We have put down the prices of our Goods to such a figure that all will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

HOLCOMBE & KAST.

Ladies' Foxed Custom-made Balmorals	$3 00
Ladies' Fine Philadelphia Foxed Balmorals	2 50
Ladies' San Francisco made Foxed Balmorals	2 50
Ladies' Philadelphia Lasing Balmorals	2 00
Ladies' Fine Lasting Congress Gaiters	2 00
Ladies' Plain Lasting House Gaiters	1 00
Ladies' Plain Kid House Slippers	75
Ladies' Kid Heel Slippers	1 25
Misses' Custom-made School Shoes	2 00
Misses' Plain School Shoes	1 25
Misses' Foxed High Balmorals	2 00
Children's Gaiters	1 25
Children's Philadelphia Balmorals	1 25
Infants' Balmorals and Gaiters	50
Infants' Lace Shoes	25 cents and upwards
Men's Calf Dress Boots	5 00
Men's Calf Stout Boots	4 00
Men's Stitched Boots, our own make	10 00
Men's French Calf Sewed Gaiters	4 00
Men' Plain Sewed Gaiters	2 50
Men's Oxford Ties	2 00
Men's Sewed Balmorals	2 50
Men's Genuine French Screwed Boots	5 00
Men's Slippers	1 00
Men's Fine Patent Leather Slippers	1 25
Boy's Fine Patent Leather Slippers	1 00

And all other Goods in proportion.

We also make all kinds and styles of Ladies and Gent's wear to measure, at the shortest notice.

From the
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY,
May, 1865.
Edited by WM. PROCTOR, JR.,
Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

H

"Will the Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modification of the formulas by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost?"

"If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the monstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity requisite? Can there be a convocation of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present recipies?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstrumum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health, and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. Buchu (Helmbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity istead of quality, we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine, if he desires to do so.

H. D. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,
No. 594 Broadway, New York City.

E

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu

Is a cerlain and safe remedy, pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action in all diseases of the bladder and kidneys, gravel, dropsy, organic weakness, obstruction of urine, whether existing in male or female, and no matter of how long standing.

For medical properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Reviuw, published by Benjamin Traverse, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works of medicine.

L

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, and sold at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No 594 Broadway, New York.

M

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 25, 1865.

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your extract Buchu.

B

I did this because I used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertized that it was composed of Buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

O

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much leke writing you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and, therefore, concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR FIVE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ENY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

L

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE,

I Make no Secret of Ingredients.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

HON. WM. BIGLER, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
HON. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
HON. S. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
HON. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
HON. D. R. PORTER, Ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. Grier, Judge, United States Court
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, Ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. Banks, Aud'r Gen'l, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

D

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Platform of the National Republinan Canvention held at Chicago May 20, 1868:

First—We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress as evinced by the adoption in the majority of the States lately in rebellion of a Constitution securing equal civil and political rights to all; and we regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain these Constitutions and prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy or military rule.

Second—The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men in the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, gratitude and justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

Third—We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and declare that the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to our creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but according to the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

Fourth—It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

Fifth—The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period to reduce the rate of interest thereon, whenever it can honestly be done.

Sixth—That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to lend us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

Seventh—The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy. The corruptions which have been so shamefully rife and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

Eighth—We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnsen to the Presidential chair, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute laws; has used his high office to induce other officers to violate laws; has employed his executive power to render insecure the lives, property, peace, liberty and life of citizens; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the ndtional legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and habitually resisted, by every means in his power every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption; and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and pronounced guilty thereof by the votes of thirty five Senators.

Ninth—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations and at war with our national honor and independence; and naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born; no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest or imprisonment by any foreign Power, for acts done or words spoken in this country, and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of Government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth—Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there were none more fitted for especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of camp and cruise and imperiled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions appropriated by law for these brave defenders of the Union are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the United States for its protecting care.

Eleventh—Foreign immigration in the past has added so much to the wealth and increased so much the resources of this nation, the asylum of all nations, that it should be fostered by a liberal and just policy.

Twelfth—This Convention declares its sympathy with all oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

Thirteenth—That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness with which the men who have served in the rebellion and who are now frankly and honestly co-operating with us in restoring the course of the country and in reconstructing the Southern States on a basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into communion with the loyal people, and that we are in favor of the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure and spirit of loyalty as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

Fourteenth—We recognize the great principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and they should be made a living reality on every inch of American soil.

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DR. W. K. DOHERTY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of chronic diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive and Genito-Urinary Organs, and all Private Diseases, viz.: Syphillis in all its forms and stages, Seminal Weakness, and all the horrid consequences of Self-abuse; Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, Sexual Debility Diseases of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, etc., etc.; and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He uses no mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates, from two of his patients, who, having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their remedial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully authenticated by a notary public. The welfare of society imperiously demands their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than fifteen years.

A CASE OF GLEET AND STRICTURE.

DR. DOHERTY—Dear Sir: I find my health so fully restored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgment for your valuable services—particularly so as your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with stricture. The latter was so bad that I feared an entire stoppage of urine. Being a stranger in this city, and believing that those Doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best, I placed myself in their charge, and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth Doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunates who require medical advice, if you have any doubt as to whom you should employ, ask DR. DOHERTY for my address, and call and see me. (I keep store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add, that in the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as an infallible cure for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly, yours, L—— H——

San Francisco, June 16, 1864.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, A. D. 1864. A. S. GOULD,

[L. S.] Notary Public.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS—A SWORN TO CERTIFICATE OF MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA.

A desire to benefit suffering humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I had been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhœa," or Seminal Weakness, the result of self-abuse, but till 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience; in that year, however, I had Seminal Weakness to a fearful extent, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was affected to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the Summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical talent I could find and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but reading Dr. Doherty's advertisement, I thought I should call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with the Doctor at his office, in Sacramento street, and his fee for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the 5th of December last, I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and now, after five weeks treatment, I feel myself thoroughly cured of all my troubles, and in the enjoyment of the best health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself,

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15 day of January, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public.

To Females.

When a female is in trouble, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement digestive functions, general debility, vaginitis, all diseases of the womb, hysteria, sterility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, she should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor, W. K. Doherty, at his Medical Institute, and consult him about her troubles and disease. Irregularities, suppressions, etc, will receive the Doctor's most particular attention. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All married ladies, whose delicate health or other circumstances prevents an increase to their families, should write or call at Dr. W. K. Doherty's Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help. The doctor's offices, consisting of a suit of six rooms, are so arranged that he can be consulted without fear of observation.

To Correspondents.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred and confidential.

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Lumbago,	Sprains,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Stiff Joints,
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Scalds,	Skin Diseases.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Platform of the National Republinan Canvention held at Chicago May 20, 1868:

First—We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress as evinced by the adoption in the majority of the States lately in rebellion of a Constitution securing equal civil and political rights to all; and we regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain these Constitutions and prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy or military rule.

Second—The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men in the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, gratitude and justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

Third—We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and declare that the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to our creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but according to the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

Fourth—It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

Fifth—The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period to reduce the rate of interest thereon, whenever it can honestly be done.

Sixth—That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to lend us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

Seventh—The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy. The corruptions which have been so shamefully nured and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

Eighth—We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnsen to the Presidential chair, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute laws; has used his high office to induce other officers to violate laws; has employed his executive power to render insecure the lives, property, peace, liberty and life of citizens; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the national legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and habitually resisted, by every means in his power every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption; and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and pronounced guilty thereof by the votes of thirty five Senators.

Ninth—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations and at war with our national honor and independence; and naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born; no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest or imprisonment by any foreign Power, for acts done or words spoken in this country, and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of Government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth—Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there were none more fitted for especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of camp and cruise and imperiled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions appropriated by law for these brave defenders of the Union are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the United States for its protecting care.

Eleventh—Foreign immigration in the past has added so much to the wealth and increased so much the resources of this nation, the assylum of all nations, that it should be fostered by a liberal and just policy.

Twelfth—This Convention declares its sympathy with all oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

Thirteenth—That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimnity and forgiveness with which the men who have served in the rebellion and who are now frankly and honestly co-operating with us in restoring the course of the country and in reconstructing the Southern States on a basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into communion with the loyal people, and that we are in favor of the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure and spirit of loyalty as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

Fourteenth—We recognize the great principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and they should be made a living reality on every inch of American soil.

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